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What is a Good Seat?

There are still many seats left for both Friday and Saturday nights. These are in the rear half of the orchestra, and in the balcony, but they are good seats. The

Red and White Revue

is not a Greek drama, and you will appreciate the show from any part of the house. The rush for the higher priced seats has left a great many of very good cheaper ones.

ST. DENIS THEATRE-MAR. 28-9

CANADA'S HISTORY SHOULD BE STUDIED

Dr. Trevelyan Interviewed at the R. V. C.

"You take me at a disadvantage in asking me what are my opinions of the study of History in the universities on this side," said Dr. Trevelyan when interviewed by the "Daily" yesterday, "because I have only spent one month in the New England universities, and have not yet completed my short tour in Canada."

"But if I must say anything," the distinguished historian continued, "I must assert my strong sense of the importance and excellence of History study in the present age in Canada and the United States. It seems to be the principal heir of the old classical learning, as among the humane studies. Already there is a large rebirth of historians doing work of a high order both in American and Canadian history, and a large school of able students."

"The principal difference between history as studied on this side of the Atlantic and history as studied in Europe seems to me to be that over here there is the still largely unworked field of American History proper with all its great inspiration, and also, as a distinct but cognate subject the history of the origins of civilization as brought over to this side from Europe. The latter field covers the whole of European History, Ancient, Medieval, Modern, and yet gives it a meaning and importance to you slightly different from what it has to us who live in Europe itself."

Dr. Trevelyan, who delivered a lecture yesterday at the Royal Victoria College, will speak this afternoon to the Woman's Canadian Club and hopes to be present for a time at the meeting of the Historical Club to-night before leaving for Toronto.

BOXING, WRESTLING AND FENCING CLUB

An important meeting of the Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing Club will be held tomorrow. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss a proposed change in the Constitution and hold an election of officers for the coming year. Under the present constitution there is a president, vice-president, manager and team captain. If the proposed changes in the constitution are passed, the executive will be smaller. It will consist of a Manager, and team captain. There will also be a representative chosen from each section of the Club to take the attendance for the Physical Department of the University. The proposed changes are in keeping with the intercollegiate regulations regarding such clubs. As this meeting is very important, all members are requested to be present.

MEETING OF MCGILL RIFLE ASSOCIATION

The McGill Rifle Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon at 5.30 in Strathcona Hall to elect officers for the coming year, but owing to a very poor attendance, the election was postponed until tomorrow afternoon. The Rifle Association and the C.O.T.C. Rifle Club are sometimes confused. The Rifle Association shooting is done entirely on the Pointe-aux-Trembles outdoor government ranges during the Spring and Fall. The rifles used are the Short Lee-Enfield .203 Service Rifles. The Rifle Club do their shooting indoors using the .22 calibre target rifles. The Rifle Association last fall won the coveted Birker trophy, and have every hope of holding it next year. All members of the association are particularly requested to be present for the election of officers tomorrow afternoon at 5.30 in the lobby of Strathcona Hall.

CHANCELLOR BEATTY SPEAKS BEFORE A LARGE AUDIENCE IN THE NEW MEDICAL BUILDING ON IMMIGRATION AND ECONOMY

Assembly Hall Was Packed to the Doors—Informal Address on Canadian Affairs—First Appearance Before McGill Students—Stressed Need for Better Immigration Policy and Stricter National Retrenchment—Distance Greatest Handicap—Doctor as Citizen.

An enthusiastic audience completely filled the Assembly Hall of the New Medical Building at eight o'clock last night when Mr. E. W. Beatty, B.A., LL.D., K.C., Chancellor of McGill University and President of the C. P. R., gave an informal address before an open meeting of the Medical Undergraduate Society, taking as his subject "A Talk on Canadian Affairs." This was Mr. Beatty's first appearance before the students of the University since his appointment as Chancellor in 1921. After referring to his address to the very important sphere of influence occupied by the doctor in the community and national life, the speaker went on to deal with the very vital topics of immigration and national economy.

Mr. Beatty was introduced by Emmons, president of the Society. The following is a verbatim account of the address:

When your president was good enough to suggest for me the privilege of talking to the members of the Undergraduate Association in a rather informal way I accepted it with great pleasure because I realized that in the pressure of business activities the members of the Board of Governors were not given the opportunity of meeting the undergraduates of the University except on rare occasions and I felt that every possible opportunity of doing so should be accepted. I have a great personal interest in the members of the Medical profession and a very high appreciation of their work. This has come about, of course, through association with Hos-

pitals and the University over a considerable period of years and a fairly extensive personal acquaintance with the physicians and surgeons of Montreal.

Entered Toronto

Probably without any well directed effort on my part, I had decided a great many years ago to study Medicine and on leaving the Collegiate Institute in Toronto I had fully intended to do so at Toronto University. I had an older brother who had selected Law as his profession. After very careful consideration he decided, however, to study Medicine, with the inevitable result that I almost automatically switched to Law. It was just one of those accidents or incidents that show how easily the current of a man's education and subsequent professional activity may be completely turned. I have no doubt that had I pursued the study of Medicine I would not have felt appropriately placed and that sooner or later I would have been drawn into business activity, into which, as you know, Law permits a very ready entry.

Dislikes Making Speeches

The reason why I suggested to Mr. Emmons that I might be permitted to discuss a few subjects in a more informal way than would be indicated by terming it an address is that I feel that sometimes this form of speech is more effective as bringing the speaker and his audience in closer harmony and in a more complete understanding. I must confess, too, to a strong disinclination to long and formal addresses. It is one of the obligations that I presume must be discharged from time to time but which would, in most cases, be very happily avoided. I have always felt in great sympathy with the late Wilbur Wright, one of the great aviation experts of the United States. It seems that this one of the Wright Brothers never on any occasion could be persuaded to make even the briefest remarks, but at one luncheon he was in a position where he could not decline to say something and so he rose and spoke as follows: "Ladies and gentlemen, I am flier, and the only bird that I know of that talks is a damn poor flier." He then sat down, having accomplished one of the shortest speeches known, certainly in the United States where dinners are proverbially numerous and speeches prolific and protracted.

But there is another reason why I have added diffidence in accepting invitations of a more general character than yours and that is an understanding that in some quarters in

(Continued on page 4)

WHAT'S ON

TO-DAY

- 12.00—R.V.C. 26 French Tableaux in the Common Room.
- 1.30—R.V.C. Interclass Relay Race Practice.
- 3.00—Alma Mater Dance Committee in Union Ball Room.
- 5.00—R.V.C. Theatre Night Rehearsal in Common Room.
- 5.00—Commerce Skit Rehearsal in Strathcona Hall.
- 5.00—Maritime Club Executive in Strathcona Hall.
- 7.30—Theatre Night Orchestra practice in Union.
- 8.00—Historical Club Meeting.

COMING

- Wed., Mar. 19th.
- Indoor Track Practice at Craig St. Drill Hall.
- C.O.T.C. Rifle Club in Union.
- Meeting of McGill Rifle Association in Strathcona Hall.
- Physiological Society.
- Electrical Club Dinner.
- Philosophical Society.
- Students' Society Meeting.
- B. W. and F. Club meeting.
- Thurs., Mar. 20th.
- Societe Francophone.
- McGill - Dalhousie Debate.
- Psychological Society.
- Fri., Mar. 21st.
- R.V.C. Gym. Demonstration.
- The Physical Society in the Macdonald Physics Building.
- Sat., Mar. 22nd.
- Last day for handing in Dental Undergrad Society Nominations.
- R.V.C. Gym. Demonstration.
- Fri., Mar. 28th.
- Theatre Night—St. Denis.
- Sat., Mar. 29th.
- Theatre Night—St. Denis.
- Arts 21 Dinner.

VERY FEW SEATS ARE LEFT FOR THE REVUE

When the box-office at the Union opened yesterday at noon for exchange tickets to the Red and White Revue, the line-up of men extended right up to the ball room where it formed a serpentine on the dance floor.

The St. Denis office sold the tickets in half an hour and more pasteboards had to be sent down.

The first orchestra seats have practically all been sold for both nights and very few seventy-five cent seats which cost a dollar regularly, are left.

However, several good fifty-cent seats are still to be obtained. These cost seventy-five cents without a student's ticket.

THE NEWS BOARD.

All members of the News Board are requested to meet in the Daily Office at 5 to-night.

STUDENTS TO HOLD MEETING TO-MORROW

Lectures Cancelled from 11 A.M. till 1 P.M.

STUDENTS' SOCIETY

Statements of Council, Union and Daily to be Given

On to-morrow, March the 19th at 11 o'clock the semi-annual meeting of the students society will be held in the ballroom of the Union. In order that every student may have the opportunity of attending, lectures in all faculties will be cancelled from eleven till one o'clock. Because of the fact that several important amendments to the constitution will be voted upon and also that the annual reports of the various clubs, and societies will be read, this will be one of the most important college meetings of the year. The proposed levy of five dollars for athletic purposes to be added to the universal fee for various university activities is the most important of the amendments up for discussion, and considerable interest has already been aroused. E. C. Amaran first brought this suggestion before the student body by means of a letter written to the Daily. It will be remembered that at that time the correspondence columns carried a more than usually large amount of heated literature. If this amendment goes through it will mean that students will have the privilege of roster admission to all home games under the supervision of the Athletic Governing board. A decided spirit of friendliness to the proposal was evinced at the special meeting of the Students' Society last Tuesday.

At this meeting the question of giving the School of Commerce representation on the Students' Council will also be discussed. It is very probable in view of present circumstances that this will be granted. A decision as to the election of officers of the Canadian Club, the Literary and Debating Society, the Musical Society and the cheer leaders by ballot in a manner similar to that at present used in the election to the Students' Council and the Union House Committee will be a considerable item. Speakers at the smoker a week ago were very favorable to this proposal.

The annual reports and balance



ARTS

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Williams Shaving Cream

Sheets of the Students' Council, the Union, the Daily and the Music Club will be read in addition to those pertaining to the activities of the various clubs.

The report of the Union House Committee will be read by the president J. M. Parkham. All the above statements are of vital interest to every undergraduate.

McGill Daily

THE OLDEST COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA.

The Official Organ of the Students' Society of McGill University

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MONTREAL, TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1924.

THE PRINCIPLE OR THE RESULTS.

Although to-morrow's meeting of the Students' Society will deal with several matters of great interest and importance, there is one item on the agenda which is foremost in the mind of every undergraduate, because its adoption or rejection will affect him vitally. And that is the proposed levy of five dollars, in return for which each male undergraduate will be given rooters' tickets to all McGill's athletic events at home. Already the subject has been torn almost into tatters by its supporters and opponents, but when the shreds are reassembled we see plainly that there are several good reasons for and against, and there is a sharp line of demarcation between the two sides. It is therefore our desire to place the issue clearly before the undergraduate body to-day, in order that the question may stand out sharply to-morrow, without being clouded about by sentiment, by poor logic, or by the emotional effects of enthusiastic oratory. The termination of the argument must be reached only by the path of sound, cool and clear thought, and the impulses must not run away with reason.

Let us then, to begin with, try to place before you what we believe to be the main reasons for the adoption of the levy. In the first place, it is hoped that acceptance would create greater attendance at games, especially the intercollegiate features. This, because of the psychological effects of mass movements, should be productive of greater interest, more of that intangible, yet valuable, so-called college spirit, and more support for the teams. Furthermore, the students would find the arrangement very convenient, for once having received their book of tickets, their worries in this direction would cease, unless they wished to join the ranks of those who sit in reserved seats. The expenditure, also, of five dollars in a lump sum would result in a saving for those enthusiasts, who follow athletics closely. And finally it is hoped, and with good reason, that the levy would bring about an increase in athletic revenue, resulting in the greater expansion and further advancement of sport.

But to turn to the other side, where opinions contrary to the levy are advanced. The first counter-argument is that the principle of the whole scheme is questionable. There are those who believe that a man should not be forced to buy tickets for events, which he may not wish to attend, especially when he is studying at a university which, by the way, exists for the advancement of learning. The charge of coercion is laid down, and it is asked that the wishes of the minority be respected as far as possible, in order to preserve liberty to the greatest feasible extent. To some, moreover, the levy would mean an increase in expenditure, for there are those who spend less than five dollars per year on tickets for games. In addition, increased expenditure does not mean winning teams. And finally, plans are being put forward, which might possibly bring about the required ends.

Personally we think that these are the main arguments, pro and con, and we believe that we have presented them faithfully and dispassionately. The line of demarcation is clear, and the question is one of principle against results. If you are firmly convinced that the former can be put aside on this occasion to obtain the latter, adopt the levy. Such things have been done before, and the outcome has often been successful. Think the whole matter over, and, bringing your ideas to Wednesday's meeting, thrash the problem out. You are a member of the Society, and this is your business.

CONDENSED COMMENT.

The hearty welcome extended to the Chancellor by those present at last night's meeting of the Medical Undergraduate Society indicated the enthusiastic interest with which undergraduates awaited his address. And they were by no means disappointed, for Mr. E. W. Beatty dealt on important topics in an authoritative and optimistic manner. The "Daily" was fortunate in securing a verbatim report of the Chancellor's talk, and we advise our readers to carefully peruse this account. It contains material many who did not let this chance slip by.

Those who attended the lecture by Dr. Trevelyan yesterday afternoon were well repaid by the extremely intellectual and well conceived paper delivered on "History and Literature," by our noted visitor. Dr. Trevelyan has a firm grasp on his subjects, and McGill students were very fortunate in having the opportunity of listening to him; and we are glad to say that there were many who did not let this chance slip by.

"A WAIL"

Backward, turn backward, oh time,
In thy flight,
Feed me on grief again—just for to-night!

I am so weary of boarding-house
steaks,
Petritied doughnuts and vulcanized
cakes,

Oysters that sleep in a watery bath,
Butter as strong as Goliath of Gath.

Let me drink milk that has never been
skimmed,
Let me eat butter whose hair has
been
trimmed.

Let me but once have an old-fashioned
pie.
Then I'd be willing to curl up and die.

BALLAD OF FISHER

There once was a fellow named Fisher
Who, while fishing, fell into a fissure;
Tho' the fissure'd been fished
For other poor fish,

They're now fishing the fissure for
Fisher. —Daily Princetonian

Count that day lost,
Whose low descending sun
Sees goods selling for less than cost,
And business done for fun

NOTICES

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The next meeting will be held in Strathcona Hall tomorrow, at 8.15 p.m. when Dr. J. W. A. Hiekkson will address the Society on "In Remembrance of Kant, Critical and Historical."

This meeting is in the nature of a celebration of Kant's birth. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

PAST EXECUTIVES OF ECONOMICS CLUB.

Will any of the following members of former executives of the Economics Club who are still around college, please call at the office of the Janitor of the Arts Building at their earliest convenience:

H. R. Hampson, C. W. Webster, C. T. Ballantyne, R. K. Jones, E. W. Willard, G. L. Van Vliet, Syd. Pierce, P. H. Addy, L. W. Kern, H. Borden, E. C. Martin, E. C. Conn.

PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Dr. H. E. MacDermot, M.D., will address the Physiological Society on Wednesday, March 19, at 8 p.m., on the subject:—

"The Anatomy and Physiology of the Capillary System."

The lecture will be held in the Biological Building.

ARTS '24 DINNER AND THEATRE PARTY

Arts '24 will hold a dinner at Kerhulu and Odium's, St. Denis Street, on Saturday evening, March 29th, 6.30 o'clock, prior to the class going en masse to the "Red and White Revue" at the St. Denis Theatre. Reservations must be made at once with one of the following men: L. C. Tombs, L. Sessanwein, A. R. Stone, or A. M. Vineberg, latter for B.Sc. students. The sum of \$1.60 to be paid as soon as possible.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Psychological Society will take place on Thursday, March 20, in Strathcona Hall, at 8.15 p.m. The speaker, Mr. J. J. Lomax, the Montreal Court stenographer, will deal with the subject of "Handwriting and Crime." All interested are invited to attend.

ANNUAL BOARD NOTICE.

The Annual Board have copies of the following group photographs waiting to be called for at the Board room any day at 5 o'clock: Literary and Debating Society, Students' Council, Medical Undergrad Society, Arts Undergrad Society, Medicine '25 Indoor Baseball Team, McGill Harrier Team, Medical Football Team, Rowing Club, Physiological Society, Tennis Team, Intermediate Football Team, McGill Rifle Association, Track Team, Science '27 Basketball Team.

DENTALS, ATTENTION!

The secretary of the Dental Undergraduate Society will receive nominations for the positions of President, Vice-President and Secretary of the Society. All nominations are to be in not later than Saturday, March 22, and each one is to be signed by at least ten undergraduates.

ELECTRICAL CLUB DINNER.

Tickets for the Electrical Club Banquet to be held on March 19th, are to be obtained from Richardson, 24; Sharp, 25, at \$2.00 each.

NOTICE.

On account of the semi-annual meeting of the Students Society, lectures will be cancelled from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. tomorrow, the 19th instant. J. A. NICHOLSON, Registrar.

RIFLEMEN, NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the C. O. T. C. Rifle Club in the Lounge Room of the Union tomorrow at 7.15 p.m., to elect officers for the coming year.

MARITIME CLUB EXECUTIVE.

There will be a meeting of the executive of the Maritime Club at 6 p.m. to-day at Strathcona Hall.

B. W. and F. CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing Club will be held in Strathcona Hall tomorrow at 5 p.m. All active members of each club should be present, as the election of the officers of the club for the coming year will be held.

McGILL MUSICIANS.

An important practice of the Theatre Night Orchestra will be held in the Union to-day, at 7.30 p.m. It is necessary to have the following men out:—

Violins: Sherrard, Bacal, Wooley, Gross, Darwin, Hovey, Forbes, Code.

Viola: Hutton.
Cello: Katz, Rubin and Elliott.
Bass: Hinchcliffe.
Clarinet: Sampson and Casey.
Piano: Malone.
Trombone: Binder.
Cornet: McGillivray and Stephens.

HISTORICAL CLUB.

Members are requested to note that the tenth meeting to be held at the residence of Mr. John D'Arcy, 342 Peel Street this evening, will commence at eight o'clock sharp. Subject: An Anglo-Saxon Commonwealth of Nations. It is hoped that Dr. G. M. Trevelyan will be present and will address the Club following the two papers. A full attendance is requested. Past members are urged to come.

INDOOR TRACK.

There will be a practice at the Craig Street Drill Hall tomorrow from 6 to 8 o'clock, and on Thursday at the Montreal High School from 5.30 to 7 p.m.

SKIING ATTENDANCE.

Attendance credit for the above has been discontinued since March 17th. Department of Physical Ed'n.

THE PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

The next meeting of the society will be held in the Macdonald Physics Building on Friday, March 21st, at 5 p.m. A demonstration of telephone operation illustrated by motion pictures will be given by the Bell Telephone Company. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

REVOLVER CLUB.

As the Machine Gunners' Range is not available, the Weekly Shoot of the C.O.T.C. Revolver and Pistol Club has to be postponed until next week.

COMMERCE SKIT.

There will be a rehearsal of the Commerce play in the Reading Room of the Strathcona Hall at 5 p.m. sharp. The entire cast are requested to be present, because Dr. Macmillan is going to attend one of the rehearsals at the end of the week, and the skit must be down COLD.

There will be a meeting of the Alma Mater Dance Committee at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the ball room of the Union.

R. V. C. THEATRE NIGHT

There will be a rehearsal at 5 o'clock to-day in the Common Room. The following members of the cast are requested to attend:—E. Greene, E. L. Herzberg, L. Chalk, L. Norris, E. Longworth, E. Williams.

R.V.C. RELAY RACE

There will be a practice of the Inter-Class Relay Race to-day at 1.30 in the Hall. All the teams must be present.

R. B. C. '26.

All those taking part in the French tableau are requested to meet in the Common Room to-day at 12 o'clock.

THE MELTING SNOW

Hark to the melting snow!
As the dreary droplets drip,
As the dreary droplets drop,
Silently, softly—plop!
Softly, silently—plop!
Hark to the melting snow!
Its slushy sloppings slip,
Its slushy sloppings slop,
Silently, softly—flip!
Softly, silently—flip!
—Sarah Bellum.
—The Daily Princetonian

Perron, Taschereau, Vallee,

Genest & Perron

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ODE TO MY ROOM-MATE

My debts to you are manifold I know;
A nice dress shirt, a pair of yellow
spats;
Alas this is a sorry song of woe.
And yes, I borrowed several of your
hats.
Those dancing pumps, Iets see, I
have the pair

And necktie I have one or two, I
think;
I spilled that goo you put upon your
hair;
Your fountain pen is broke, I twont
hold ink.
And so since all the bards of old are

dead
And none can hymn your fame,
while you're alive:
I dash this off before the muse has
fled
And hope that you will let me have
that five
—Daily Idiot.

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F. Winfield Hackett, G. B. Foster.

DOCTOR TREVELYAN SPEAKS ON HISTORY AND LITERATURE

Distinguished Visitor Delivers Able and Interesting Address
History and Literature Should Not be Dissociated
Value of Contemporary Fiction and of Historical Novel—Nature of Historian's Work Discussed—Text-book Education Can be Carried Too Far.

"To-day" physical science has replaced the classics as the study of the educated; magazines, novels, and short stories have replaced the Bible as the study of the common people," said Dr. George Macaulay Trevelyan, famous historian, and distinguished member of a distinguished family, in his address at the Royal Victoria College yesterday, on "History and Literature."

"Their humane education, their classical and biblical study, made our ancestors what they were. They never dissociated history and literature, for the Bible and the classics are both history and literature."

"We should be thankful for physical science," the speaker stated, "but there can be another Renaissance only by having substitutes for those things which have been lost."

In academic study there are such substitutes in English language and literature, and in history. Yet with the present price of printing, good books are not being republished, and "best sellers" of small value hold the field.

How and where," asked the speaker, "are we to fight these dangers to our common heritage?" "To a great extent," he believed, in the Universities. The universities should keep alive some idea of standard, some sense of value in studies, outside physical science.

"If all attention is paid to the collecting of facts, and the spiritual and human side of life is neglected, then the best minds of the rising generation will cease to be attracted to history and to letters."

"The appeal of history is different from the utility of history," Dr. Trevelyan said. "History enthralles the imagination. That is its appeal. It educates the mind. That is its utility. History and literature make the dead live, and recall the manifold adventures of man."

In the opinion of the distinguished speaker, there was more danger 20 years ago of history and literature being dissociated. Now there is a greater appreciation of the idea that united they will stand, but divided they will fall.

Literature cannot be taught apart from its historical background. Shelley and Byron cannot be taught without the background of the French Revolution, and the history of the holy alliance. The novels of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries can be only half appreciated by people ignorant of the social conditions of the time.

Dr. Trevelyan made it clear that he was not maintaining that the essence and highest value of literature lies in its historical connection, but that literature cannot be understood if the historical connection is not explained.

Then the speaker turned to the question, can history get along without literature? The history of any age, he claimed, must include a study of that age's literature, for literature always supplies information found nowhere else. To understand the age of Queen Anne we must study the literature of the age of Queen Anne, and so on. Historians are referring more and more to the novels of Smollett, for example, in order to prove the social condition of his period.

At the head of all works of fiction that are called in as historical evidence stand the poems of Homer. Homer has made the daily life and thoughts of those far-off men and women more familiar to us than those of our own ancestors down to the time of Chaucer. Even if the Iliad and the Odyssey were all fiction, said Dr. Trevelyan, still we should learn from them a great deal about old Greek customs, manners, modes of life, armour and seamanship.

Legal documents stop short at the human side of life. For that we go to Chaucer, or to Langland or to Ben Jonson, who wrote down the things he heard and saw in the pot-houses and alleys of London.

Again, continued the speaker, history and literature are connected, because our knowledge of history must be conveyed through the means of literature. The student of history must set his discoveries before an audience and he can do this only by literature.

This branch of literature takes many forms. Some historians have employed a wonderful style, as Carlyle, Parkman, Maitland. Content and form of expression should not be separated. The work of a historian, said Dr. Trevelyan, falls into three divisions. First there is the collection of evidence, the scientific side. Then there is the interpretation of the results, and finally there is the exposition of these results, which is literature. The interpretation of the results of the collection of evidence is simply neither science nor literature, but is simply the history.

ELECTRICALS TO BANQUET AT QUEEN'S

Final Banquet to be Held on Wednesday

JULIAN C. SMITH

Address and "Movies" on La Gabelle Development

The annual banquet of the McGill Electrical Club will take place tomorrow, March nineteenth, at seven thirty o'clock, at the Queen's Hotel. This promises to be the most successful event of the club's activities, and will be a fitting conclusion to the numerous lectures, trips and luncheons held this year.

Through the kindness of the honorary president, Professor Christie, the Club has been very fortunate in securing Julian C. Smith as the guest of honor for the evening; this in itself assures an interesting and enjoyable evening as Mr. Smith is one of Canada's most outstanding men, being a distinguished engineer as well as holding directorial positions in most of the larger power companies of Canada. He is a graduate of Cornell University, taking the degree of E.E. there and last year was awarded the honorary degree of LL.D. Queen's University. Probably the chief executive position which he holds is that of vice-president and General Manager of the Shawinigan Water and Power Co., in which position he is kept in touch with the latest developments in the power field. He is also President of the Quebec Power Co., and of the St. Maurice Power Co., and is a director of the Montreal Light Heat and Power Co., and of the Laurentide Co., and the Dominion Engineering Co. These numerous positions show the great distinction which Mr. Smith has attained in the financial direction of practically all the power projects of the Province of Quebec. But he is also an engineer of no mean ability, in the commonly understood meaning of the word "engineer," as he was Hydraulic Engineer on the Cedar Rapids development as well as Supervising Engineer for the Winnipeg development, not forgetting the more recent development at La Gabelle, and it is on this project that Mr. Smith is going to address the members.

The address will not be of the usual variety, but will be accompanied by motion pictures of the actual work. The films that will be used have so far only been shown at two directors' meetings, and have not yet been shown publicly, so the Club feel greatly indebted to Mr. Smith for arranging the double treat. It is not every day that a man can lean back in his chair and enjoy his coffee and cigarette and listen to such a much sought-after speaker describe Canada's latest power development, and actually see the whole operation going on before him, from the breaking of the ground to the blowing up of the coffer dams, and so getting the machinery in motion. These pictures were taken in winter and summer, and cover every phase of the construction, the last reel being taken a very few weeks ago.

Invitations have been extended to the professors of the department and everything point so a successful evening. It is well known that the Queen's always provide a good meal, so that taken all in all, any electrical who fails to attend this function will miss something worth while; it will be the last real "get-together" that will be held this year.

Tickets may be procured from Sharpe '25, or Richardson '24, for the sum of \$2.00.

SIGNS OF SPRING

The birds are in the tree tops
And blossoms on the trees
The sun shines down in splendor
On frogs and honey bees
A dozen couples strolling
And laughter rings the air
And school is like a broken arm
A mind-depressing care
For Nature's net work gives us
Her beauty to be seen
The buttercups and daisies too
Peep thru the grass so green
But in them lies a lesson
Take heed all ye who play
For if you fool thru springtime
You'll have the price to pay
For those forgotten lessons
And those good times you've seen
You imitate those grasses
Yes indeed, and you are green
The spring is time for green things
With sneakers, bugs and all
But watch lest good old sunshine
Doesn't make you SPRING a FALL

Dr. George Macaulay Trevelyan's father is the nephew of the famous Lord Macaulay, and a distinguished writer and politician. One of the speaker's brothers is a member of the British Cabinet to-day, while he himself is one of the most outstanding of modern historians.

URGENT NEED FOR JUVENILE LIBRARIANS

Opportunities to Build Good Citizens

PLEASANT WORK

Training Course Offered by Brooklyn Public Library Board

There exists in the United States and Canada and in few other countries—a profession young in years but of such lusty growth that its demand for workers far exceeds the supply; a profession peculiarly adapted to young women who love children and books and who care more about helping to make the world a happier place than about acquiring a large bank account. Those who, by gift of the gods, professional training and tested experience have earned the right to the title Children's Librarian are so sure that theirs is the happiest work possible that nothing but necessity or matrimony can make them leave it.

A children's librarian, having been a child whose books were vivid realities to her, takes keen delight in opening windows into Fairy Land and Poetry and Storybook Land, in pointing the way to roads of adventure, in introducing the heroic souls of the ages to the boys and girls who flock to the children's rooms of the public libraries. She enjoys the friendships with the children, the daily fun of listening to the questions asked by these unconscious humorists. She loves to watch the growth in taste which she has stimulated, perhaps by means of the Story Hour or the Reading Club, more often by knowing exactly the right book to suggest at a given moment.

Not the least of the durable satisfactions of this profession is the necessity it puts upon one to keep growing oneself. One cannot be a real children's librarian and not be a student. It is impossible to judge children's books without a background of acquaintance with and appreciation of world literature.

To the "real" children's librarian her calling seems to combine a maximum of the happiest parts of education and social welfare professions with a minimum of their drawbacks. Not that children's librarianship is free from drudgery; the over and over routine, the unromantic toil common to every worth while work in the world. One who is not a "real" children's librarian will emphasize the drudgery of the day. Those who love their work as Beethoven loved his music would quote and paraphrase the answer of William Carey the great missionary, who when asked "What is your business?" replied "My business is to do the will of God. I make my shoes to pay expenses." The children's librarian, asked the same question would answer, "My business is to help boys and girls grow up to be good and happy. I do my share of the library's daily routine to pay expenses."

Courses of training offered by libraries and library schools for this special branch of library work are few in number. If there are readers of this column who would like to know about opportunities for training, this can be obtained from Clara W. Hunt, Superintendent of the Children's Department, Brooklyn Public Library.

WINFIELD HACKETT SPEAKS TO-NIGHT

Political Group Meeting at Mount Royal Hotel

A group of students from McGill and the University of Montreal has been formed to study political questions under discussion at the present time. The first organized meeting will be held tonight at eight o'clock on the 9th floor of the Mount Royal Hotel in the Convention Room, which has been loaned for the evening by the Men's Liberal-Conservative Association.

The speaker of the evening is Mr. Winfield Hackett, of the Law firm of Foster, Mann & Co., who will address the meeting on "Politics and Parties." After the address, discussion of the subjects dealt on by the speaker will take place and the members will have an opportunity to express their opinions. Although membership is limited, any student who comes to the meeting with an open mind will be welcomed. The organization affords an opportunity of receiving first hand information on the most important political problems of the time and of getting some good practice in public speaking. Meetings will be held once or twice a month.

It's not the season, nor the spring,
What makes the gentle poets sing—
"In the spring a young man's fancy"
It's the clothes the co-eds wear,
That flows so slimy in the air,
That creates the young man's fancy.

R.V.C.-ETTS ARE PRACTISING HARD

Gym Demonstrations on March 21 and 22

As the days fly by and as March 21st, the date fixed for the opening of the R. V. C. Gym. Demonstration draws nigh, the peaceful quiet of the College is much disturbed, and the lives of the tranquil bookworms become such a burden to them that they must perforce retreat to the gloomy Redpath, and, sadly shaking their locks over their books, mutter, "What is the world coming to?" For at R. V. C. great excitement and intense activity are everywhere in evidence.

Young freshmen rush here and there in gym suits and flying gowns. Upper classwomen stroll about with wands, dancing slippers and other accoutrements, muttering to themselves strange phrases concerning giants and dwarfs, jumping jacks, wheelbarrows and such seemingly irrelevant subjects. Oft may be heard the musical refrain:

"Twist, twist, swing and swing,
Swing and drop, swing and drop"

'conned by rote,' by every club swinger. Occasionally even, in some secluded spot, one may come upon a dignified senior, diligently practising a "back twist" or a "pendulum."

It is indeed a strange state of affairs, and perhaps the most delightful part of it all is the fleeting glimpse one sometimes catches of a dancer, arrayed in some fantastic costume, slipping to a practice. If one is really lucky, one may see a nymph flit down a corridor; or, suddenly rounding a corner, may come upon a group of fair Spanish ladies conversing with swarthy Italians, or see a fierce Russian striding arm in arm with dainty Pierette. But these chance glimpses, it must be admitted, are very few and far between, for all is being kept as secret as possible until Friday and Saturday evening, when the programme will be presented to the public. It is certain that then even the most bookish book worm will not be able to resist coming to see one of the most novel and interesting events in the college year.

The programme will be as follows:

PART I.

- 1—"A new Daily Dozen" (normal)
- 2-Indian Club Exercises.
- 3-Formal Gymnastics.
- 4-Apparatus.
- 5-Inter-year Relay.

PART II.

- 1-Jockey Race.
- 2-Rose of Old Madrid.
- 3-Sorrentina.
- 4-Country Dance.
- 5-Russian Dance.
- 6-Greek Dance.
- 7-Pierette and Pierrot.
- 8-The Piper and the Nymphs
- 9-Grand March.

God Save the King.

THE IMPERIAL

A scientist recently attributed the success of "Yes, we have no bananas" to the inferiority complex that nearly everyone has. If there is any truth in the scientist's statement, the audience at the Imperial last night all had inferiority complexes, for they found a great deal to laugh at in Ed. Conrad's mingled dialect of French, English and nonsense. Though one could detect the suggestion of Baileff of the Chauve-Souris, E. Conrad is a true comedian with a pleasing personality. To further the success of his act he is assisted by what is perhaps the largest woman who ever performed before the footlights and also another young lady who might be called the most charming. The other five acts are not as good as the Conrad's, but they are quite good. The Gaudier Brothers' animal act is a unique performance of its kind in which five ponies and two dogs take part. Porter J. White and Company put on a melodramatic playlet with a plot which hinges on a murder. It is really quite an exciting little act with unexpected turnings and an unusual ending.

Black and Dunlop's song and dance act is not very out of the ordinary but it is pleasing. A pair of coloured entertainers, Raymond and Rice, open their turn in the stereotyped manner, but finish with a quick patter of dialogue which wins them much applause. Piatro, an accordion player, who is a great favourite with the local theatre-goers, finishes up the vaudeville bill with a varied recital of classical and jazz pieces.

"The Sign of the Four" a Stoll picture with scenes from London and the Andaman Islands is a film based on one of Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes stories. It is undisputed melodrama and is remarkable for a strict verisimilitude mingled with delicate artistry in all its scenes. The British film makers have evidently made great progress.

AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION PROPOSED.

(Continued from Page 1.)

"Treasurer" in this same section of this same Article.

(6) That Art. 6-A, sect. (b)-2 be deleted.

(7) That in Art. 6-B sect. (a) the phrase "and (h)" appearing after the phrase "sections k" be deleted and that "sections" just referred to be changed to read "section."

(signed) Robert V. Fortune,
T. M. Gordon.

BARBER SHOP FOR MCGILL STUDENTS

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HARRY F. GOLD, Disp. Chemist.
Mount Royal Hotel

Dalhousie-McGill Debate

"Resolved that there are Social
Remedies for the Present
Industrial Unrest"

Dalhousie---Affirmative
McGill---Negative

THURSDAY, MARCH 20TH

AT 8.00 P.M.

Admission Free

CHANCELLOR BEATTY SPEAKS TO MANY

Canada frequent speeches by railway presidents are regarded with some disfavor, and followed by some criticism. It is apparently expected that these officials should be seen but not heard and if they have any subject, including their own problems, they should give public evidence of them by deeds and not words. It is unfortunate, therefore, for a railway president if he is a good speaker because he is apt to speak too often and it is equally unfortunate if he is not, because he cannot speak when he is compelled to. If I always had under my control the requisite vocabulary and its necessary complement of ideas, I do not think I would regard speaking, even under the most pleasant circumstances, as such a hardship either on me or the audience. Unfortunately, however, for me and equally so for you this is one of the occasions on which some expression from me is essential and as I am here and you are here and we are both helpless to prevent the catastrophe of a talk-fest, I presume that you would prefer that I address my remarks to subjects which pertain to Canadian problems and in which you are or will be very shortly acutely interested, and if you will permit me I will begin with a reference to the subjects which are now before you.

Specialized Medicine
The medical school has perhaps a more professional atmosphere than the other schools of a university. Most of those present no doubt intend to become practising doctors, whereas the arts course is quite frequently undertaken merely as a foundation for general culture or for some more specialized study, and quite a large percentage of the engineering students at McGill study for their degree not with the intention of becoming engineers but rather with the idea that a knowledge of engineering will be helpful to them in business.

The knowledge required for a medical degree at McGill today is so great that the specialization and professional character of the medical student is not to be wondered at. He has much study ahead of him before he can claim the right to extract fees from patients and earn enough to pay taxes. The number of medical men who pay super-taxes is not abnormal, and it is generally conceded that average doctor has to keep his nose pretty close to the grindstone. I think it was Richard Davey who said that one of the chief qualifications for a doctor was readiness to pay a heavy premium in this world for his prospects of reward in the next. The doctor is one of the hardest worked men in the community which he has to serve, subject to calls at hours when University Principals and Railway Presidents are safely and comfortably asleep.

That being so, I hesitate to give any advice which would appear to be a request that you should add to your existing interests. I do so only because I think you will find that something more than the mere practice of medicine or surgery will be expected of you in after life. For the average doctor does not have to deal merely with the sickness and health of individuals. He finds he is deeply concerned with the sickness and health of his community. There are individual patients who waste their substance in riotous living, and pay the inevitable penalty in health as well as purse. So there are communities whose revenues are diverted from normal expenditures into extravagance and graft.

The Country Doctor
Some of you may find yourselves practising as country doctors or in sparsely populated districts. The community life of the country doctor is illustrated in an entertaining sketch which you may have read when it appeared recently in the "Canadian Magazine," and which you will find in the volume entitled "Thrown In" by Newton MacFavish. Here one finds the country doctor much more than a surgeon or physician or dispenser of drugs.

"He had to be a peacemaker where there was domestic infelicity and general arbiter in petty disputes that were too far removed from any court of law."

The City Practitioner
In the city the individual doctor may appear to take a less conspicuous place, but his influence can be none the less important and is just as necessary. For the city is only too apt to beget the slum, and the slum is the natural breeding-place of death, disease and crime. The influence of the medical profession in creating the public opinion necessary to ensure an energetic municipal campaign against slum conditions cannot be overestimated.

Under the administration of public health acts, the doctor of to-day is vitally concerned in a great many things involving municipal or government expenditure, such as sanitation, inspection of dairies and slaughterhouses, recreation grounds, water supply, removal of refuse and overcrowding. The health of the community is now realized to be a public concern which can often be better maintained and protected by communal effort than by leaving it to individuals. In the proper direction of such communal effort and expenditure, the doctors of the community concerned ought to play a leading part. That they are playing an increasing part is illustrated by the personnel of the administration in many of our Canadian municipalities.

Medical Men in Politics
It is not surprising to find doctors closely identified with municipal government, for in any up-to-date City Hall you may expect to find on the ground floor offices for medical and health departments and a baby clinic.

Nor is it surprising to find a great many doctors in our Legislative Assemblies, in Parliament and in our Cabinets. The doctor in the small communities is essentially a man who knows people, who exchanges views with them and conceivably readily becomes a leader in the thought of the community because of his wide range of personal associations and the inevitable freedom with which personal and public questions are discussed with the medical adviser of the family. There is something in the personal relations which he enjoys with other individuals which provokes confidences and, of course, at times, very often against his better judgment, forces him to assume the responsibilities of public office.

Now, as I have said before in another connection, you cannot play the same game from the grandstand. If you mean to accomplish anything, you must play the game yourself. And that is why I say to the young medical man that he must take a personal interest in public affairs, and not merely condemn or praise from an armchair. In the case of public health, for instance, he will have a special responsibility owing to his special knowledge, and his must use every effort to see that public health is not sacrificed to other less vital interests.

Now, you may properly say to me, in what respect does the medical practitioner differ from the average citizen in the treatment of these public questions? The answer is obviously there is no difference except that which is forced upon him through the fact that he is well educated, prominent in the community and obviously in a position to have a broad conception of national problems.

National Problems
You may properly ask me, too, what are these questions which are of a national character with which the Country must grapple in the next few years? They are principally concerned with our national revenues and expenditures and in the provision of those implements which will enable the country's progress to be commensurate with its natural wealth. These are not exclusively political questions. They are national, commercial, and economic, and while it is difficult to discuss any question which has, or may have, a political aspect, it is quite within the limits of human logic that they should be so considered and determined without political or sectional bias. If you will consider for a moment just what this country has, you will realize that few countries have been as favoured by nature as Canada. We are apt to talk somewhat generally and glibly about our natural resources, but, gentlemen, if you consider the other nations of the world, with the exception of the United States, the wealth, population and industrial eminence of which removes it as a possible comparative unit, you will find that Canada has been blessed with almost every natural advantage which can be given to one nation. You will appreciate that these advantages are not chimerical but are material. They consist in things which we see and can appreciate the value of, such as lands, forests, mines, fisheries and an industrial development which has been conspicuous, considering the tremendous area of the country and the sparsity of the population. You will also appreciate that Canada went through the War and participated to the fullest extent with great distinction, that it was left with war obligations to which no one objects and which will be satisfied in due course with the least possible dislocation of industry or demand upon the individual citizen. All that we can take for granted because it is true that the material wealth exists, that war obligations have been cheerfully assumed and that the country is prepared for its own advancement.

Confederation of Canada
It is just fifty years since Prince Edward Island entered Confederation, and fifty years is but a day in the history of the human race. If we consider the complex character of our people, the variety of races which we have adopted into the Canadian family, the extent of the territory over which they are scattered, the diversity of their interests, the difference of languages and resulting handicap in inter-communication, we have cause to marvel that the Canadian nation in so brief a period has become so united as it is. Yet while we marvel, it is well to remember that the work of consolidation is not yet completed, that the East and West still have misunderstandings, that newcomers with alien traditions are still coming in as prospective citizens, that many of our new Canadians have still to learn the language of their adopted country.

Among the Fathers of Confederation, one of the most picturesque figures is that of D'Arcy McGee, an Irishman by birth who for two-thirds of his life was a rebel against British rule and who came to Canada not directly, but by way of the United States. Eventually he became an ardent prophet of Canada's greatness and in 1862 addressed the Quebec House of Assembly in a speech, one sentence of which has provided the text for my remarks on another occasion and which I hope are appropriate to this. The sentence runs: "All we have to do is, each for himself, to keep down dissensions which can only weaken, impoverish and keep back the country; each for himself to do all he can to increase its wealth, its strength and its reputation; each for himself, you and you, gentlemen, and all of us, to welcome every talent, to hail every invention, to cherish every gain of art, to foster every gleam of authorship, to honour every achievement and every natural gift, to lift ourselves to the level of our destinies, to rise above all low limitations and narrow circumscriptions, to cultivate that true catholicity of spirit which embraces all creeds, all classes and all races, in order to make of our boundless province, so rich in known and unknown resources, a great new Northern nation."

In this inspiring passage I would first draw your attention to a phrase which is repeated three times, namely, the phrase, "each for himself." Here, I think, is a view of the national spirit which of recent years has inclined to be obscured, but which to my mind is vital to our progress and prosperity. How often in these days, whenever any problem has to be faced, any enterprise has to be promoted, we hear at once this cry—"Why does not the Government do something?"—a cry which is not stayed until some government department has been forced to undertake work which may not be the proper function of government at all. Instead of each of us doing it for ourselves, we "leave it to George."

Personal Co-operation
If I interpret rightly the message of D'Arcy McGee, the spirit that he calls for in the making of a nation is the spirit of personal co-operation. He does not call upon his fellow citizens to call upon the Government, he does not call on them to label their efforts with the word "national." He asks them for friendly co-operation with each other, he encourages them to personally undertake the development of their country's natural resources, to support the Canadian artist, the Canadian author, the Canadian inventor, the Canadian of any special talent. He exhorts them above all to be high-minded and broad-minded.

Personal co-operation is naturally easier in a small community than in a wide Dominion, for in a small community all men, and more particularly all women, are neighbours and understand, or at least talk about each other's problems. But the distances in Canada are such a handicap and so much of the population is new that East and West have not yet had time or opportunity to get well acquainted. It is not only that many Eastern Canadians have never seen the West. Per contra many Western Canadians have never seen the East. Thousands have entered the Prairie Provinces or British Columbia direct from the United States, and thousands saw nothing of Eastern Canada as they passed from Europe through St. John or Quebec to Winnipeg or the Pacific Slope except the glimpses they may have snatched from the windows of a colonist car. Since then they have been absorbed in the problems either of making a fortune or of making ends meet. You cannot blame them, therefore, for lack of interest in Toronto's Union Station or the new drydock at St. John, any more than Toronto or St. John can keep awake at nights thinking of the wheat crops in the Prairie Provinces or the future of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

Means of Co-operation
Canada is a country of vast resources and magnificent distances. This latter factor enters into all our political and, to a great degree, our commercial problems. I think it was Stephen Leacock who advocated the execution by slow torture of the man who invented near-bear on the ground that he was such a damn poor judge of distance. But the factor of distance, even more perhaps than the factor of racial origin, is the chief obstacle to Dominion-wide personal co-operation. In the case of the marketing of wheat, for instance, you find farmers of English, Irish, Scandinavian, American, German, Polish, and Ukrainian origin all combining in the formation of wheat pools; while in the Province of Quebec, French-Canadians and Anglo-Canadians unite in working for the development of the Port of Montreal. Groups and community organizations are formed to carry on certain works because geographically the individuals are neighbours. Occasional classes arising from diversity of commercial interests would be very much lessened in this country if the people were in easier and closer touch with each other. Nothing could probably conduce so greatly to the elimination of the factor of distance as the intercommunication of the people of the several sections of the country and an understanding of the problems local to each other. In this I am glad to say that the railways are being very materially aided by the motor car, the value of which as an aid to better acquaintance between people of different areas has been demonstrated with particular force in the Western United States of America and is bound to be increased in Canada as the opportunity is afforded more Canadians from the West to see the East and more from the East to see the West either through touring for the purpose of pleasure, of education, or through conventions or other gatherings which result in personal contact between men and women otherwise remote from each other.

I am not a pessimist. I do not think the pessimistic attitude appropriate to any one who believes as firmly in this country as I do. I will go further, however, and say that I do not think that any one would be retained in the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company if he were a pessimist. But I distinguish between the unthinking optimism which loads the country with unnecessary expense and that optimism of a sane variety which combines faith with sound business judgment. Now, in the course of travels throughout the country it is obvious that all thinking men's minds are fixed upon two major problems. I eliminate for the moment the tariff which, while essentially a problem in commercial economies, has been made so political that it can scarcely be discussed without invading political territory.

Non-political National Needs
The other questions which, however, are not political, are the need for more people and more capital and the absolute necessity of national economy. To me the need of more people and capital is so clear that it has long ceased to be a debatable subject. I have discussed it in various parts of Canada for more than two and a half years and it would appear that there is now almost complete unanimity of opinion in regard to it. That there should be no hesitation in putting into force those policies which will bring about a largely increased immigration and incidentally a lessened emigration from the Country is now clear. Professor Jackson, of Toronto University, phrased the situation in an address here a few days ago when he said that the question of population was apparently a race between the cradle and the colonist car. By this he meant that the increase in our natural population was lessened by emigration to the United States in particular and that these gaps could only be filled in two ways, one by lessening the emigration and the other by increasing the flow of new people to this Country.

What we are suffering from, and it applies equally here as in the far West, is the lack of men, lack of capital and lack of those forward policies which will enable the country to realize within a reasonable time its own manifest destiny. For several years public men and leaders in business life have been advocating immigration and still more immigration as the greatest immediate necessity of this country. Our policies have been evolved very slowly, and the evolution of them is not yet complete. Our progress has been disappointing, especially in comparison with the progress made in the other British Dominions. At first two objections were urged, the fact that there was considerable unemployment in the Country and the fact that our great farming community was not prosperous. People urged upon the Government the non-necessity, in fact, the unwisdom of bringing laborers to Canada when there was a surplus of labor. They urged with equal vehemence that new land should not be put under cultivation when many of our Western farmers were conducting their operations at a loss. The combination of the two representations stayed the hand of the Government and little or nothing was done. We unconsciously forgot in our unwise caution our faith in the ultimate future of Canada, and we ourselves became the worst advertisers of the country. We forgot, too, that what we were not doing other Dominions were, with the result that in the past three years many thousands of immigrants, the pick of the English, Welsh and Scotch races, were induced to migrate to Australia and New Zealand, and even South America, countries which did not offer as good opportunities as Canada but do offer better opportunities than the Home Land. Many men remain to come forward, but those that have gone, and whom we have lost, were undoubtedly of a quality and character which would have made them very welcome citizens of this country.

But the fact that we have been slow in putting an aggressive policy into operation and in creating an organization which is necessary to make any measures effective, does not mean that the opportunity is lost. Great Britain, the United States, Scandinavian countries and portions of Southern Europe offer to this country many desirable immigrants of both the farming and artisan classes, whose advent to Canada could not help but enrich it commercially, economically and in time spiritually. I would not care to be grouped with those who advocate the immigration to Canada only of those of the farming classes or who desire to become farmers. I regard it just as essential that the door should be thrown open to clean, healthy, willing men or any class, because it is inconceivable that this country can reach its objective in the way of commercial prosperity unless there is a free market of desirable labor to supply our industries and add to the market for the produce of our farms.

The National Resources
When I say this, however, it must not be forgotten that Canada's wealth is in a great measure confined to its natural resources. Agriculture, mines, fisheries and forests are, in the main, the source of our national wealth, and no one can deny that pre-eminently important part that agriculture plays in many parts of the country. The land is there, it is fertile and men are not on it. It is not being worked so as to produce wealth for the country. It is estimated that there are twenty-five million acres of vacant land within fifteen miles of existing railways in Western Canada. There are many vacant farms in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. There are many in Quebec. Can it be contended, with this great latent wealth lying dormant and contributing nothing to Canada's wealth, we are taking full advantage of the opportunities which Nature has given us? Can it be contended that our minerals will be developed, that our forests will be utilized and that our enormous fishing possibilities can be properly exploited and that new industries can be created and present industries extended unless there are men and money available to do it? If we admit the presence of these latent resources and their non-use, we must concede that our case is akin to the biblical example of the man who buried his one talent.

The Question of Taxes
But if the necessity of immigration is apparent, there is another corrective element to be considered in connection with our own economic conditions. The taxation of this country is heavy. Not heavy in relation to many other countries, but heavy considering the sparseness of our population and the fact that the country's wealth is largely potential. Some of them are direct imposts, the burden of which is always present in our minds because they are unescapable, and involve periodical drafts upon our individual exchequers in ways that are not concealed. Heavy income taxes being most direct, are probably those taxes which are most severely felt, and a man who is heavily taxed becomes in time disgruntled and even a poor citizen.

It is essential that our taxes should, both because of what is happening in the United States and because of the financial support we must receive from our own people, if Canadian enterprise is to be developed, be reduced as soon as that may be properly done. And they can only be reduced if strict scrutiny of, and reduction in, our national and provincial and municipal expenditures is made. I know the necessity of this is keenly appreciated by our public men, and probably by no one so deeply as the distinguished Minister of Finance.

Reduced Expenditures Needed
Economy is not an attractive word, nor an exhilarating slogan. People are never disposed to cheer the speaker who advocates retrenchment. Spending is always more attractive and therefore more popular. We will never, perhaps, escape the necessity of large expenditures, but such as are reasonable must, I think, for the next few years, be of a productive character. We should spend for the purpose of development or for the purpose of securing greater economy. We should not, however, embark on any capital expenditures of doubtful value or those which might be termed luxuries. If, in the course of two or three years of vigorous scrutiny of national, provincial and municipal budgets, our total expenditures are reduced even from 25 per cent to 30 per cent, we will have reduced our annual financial necessities to a point which would permit us to consider a reasonable reduction in the country's tax imposts. When that time arrives we will be able to say to ourselves that by our own efforts and sanity we have not only lightened our own burdens, but offered still further inducements to those who appreciate living in a country which exacts a moderate amount from its citizens, who will, therefore, be in a position to assist in its own advancement.

I mentioned in a very general way, and have really only touched upon them in passing, one or two of the problems which serious-minded Canadians are considering. I believe that the spirit of true Canadianism is best evidenced by a calm, dispassionate consideration of the business communities of the economic facts upon which the country's future must depend. This has been done recently in several different forms, and in one instance in a way which is calculated to destroy confidence in Canada in countries who must have confidence in us if we are to obtain the support from them we are entitled to receive. I do not believe in exaggerated statements which are

CORRESPONDENCE

The Daily is not responsible for sentiments of letters published in the correspondence columns. Signed communications from graduates, undergraduates, and members of the faculties will be placed in print if they are not of too great length.

Correspondents are requested to observe the unwritten law of the newspaper office—that they write upon ONE SIDE of the paper ONLY.

No communication will be admitted in this column without the name of the writer being attached, not necessarily for PUBLICATION.

Editor McGill Daily.

Dear Sir:—There has been considerable discussion through your columns regarding the proposed Five Dollar levy but in some of the main issues have been either avoided or overlooked or only barely touched upon.

At the Students' Society meeting the other evening several prominent undergraduates arose and stated reasons why the levy should be imposed but little was said to express the views of a large opposition. Perhaps they felt it useless to state their convictions before such a flood of arguments in the levy's favour; perhaps only those undergraduates, who are anxious to have the measure passed, felt the need of speaking; but certainly any freshman or any casual observer would go away from that meeting with the opinion that there is little opposition to the measure. This, I believe, is not the case.

Undoubtedly the imposition of this levy will increase the athletic revenue of the university and enable those who control athletics to pursue the same policy of expenditure in the future as was pursued this year, when the athletics of the university incurred a considerable deficit. Only two solutions are possible. Either a greater income must be derived from athletics or expenditure must be curtailed.

With regard to the first, undoubtedly this year witnessed crowds which were not comparable to other years. But does it necessarily follow that this state of things will follow in other years? It is an undisputed fact regarding mob psychology that people, no matter how great may be the "college spirit" about which we hear so much, do not like to follow teams which are losing, let alone teams losing by a wide margin. This may be a lamentable thing but it is a fact and must be reckoned with. It applies to spectators outside the university perhaps more than undergraduates but in either case it means a falling off in gate receipts.

But teams cannot continue to lose forever and if, as we fondly hope, we can turn out winning teams after our "slump" period our gate receipts should reach the total of three or four years ago and probably exceed the mark.

It is a recognized fact that victories have a marked effect on gate receipts but an expenditure of large sums of money will not necessarily bring victories. Not half an hour after some ardent remarks on the ultimate effect that the proposed levy would have on our athletic standards, Sir Arthur Currie, who I understand is not in favour of the levy arose and stated that this year more money had been spent than ever before on athletics and this had definitely proved that you couldn't win victories by spending large sums on athletic expenditure in athletics which was letties. So the alternative or reducing greater than ever before in the history of the university, greater than in years when championships and victories were easily won looms up. Not that all these expenditures are not desirable under conditions where money is easily obtainable but it is a question in our university which is most desirable whether these expenses should be reduced or whether every male undergraduate in the university should pay from his pocket a universal fee which he already pays.

I feel that the matter is one which affects every student in the university so vitally that everyone who would be liable to such a tax should vote on the question and this can be done only by a plebiscite of the whole university and not at a meeting of the Students' Society. It seems entirely illogical that a gathering of three or four hundred members, which will certainly include those most anxious to carry the measure and may or may not fairly represent those who are unfavourable, should decide that approximately eighteen hundred students shall contribute an additional

calculated to destroy the belief of Canadians in their own Country. Whatever facts we require to know can be developed frankly and honestly, not with the idea of reproaching administrators or Governments, but with sole purpose of bringing to bear upon the policies designed to better and improve existing conditions the mature judgment of business and professional men whose stake is in Canada and whose hearts are loyal Canadian.

sum which represents the reward hard labour for many of them. It is useless to say that they have opportunity to be there. That is beside the point and furthermore not half the number could crowd into the room.

There are some marked disadvantages which have not yet been aired. It seems unfair that athletes should not only have to pay money to represent their university in sport—for instance the share of training table expenses paid by athletes—but should also have to pay for a place in the stands to watch themselves play. This also applies to all who for their service in various capacities at athletic contests are justly given free admission to those contests, also have to pay for a place.

As regards the statement that the undergraduates will save money by the new method in the case of about four-fifths of the students it is hard to see where this can hold true. I think that one might reasonably say that only about one quarter of the undergraduates attend five dollars' worth of athletic contests per year as measured by one bleacher seat per contest. Thus the majority of the undergraduates are forced to pay a sum for which they did not receive value and which some of them can ill afford. It matters not to say that they should and would be compelled to attend a number of games equivalent to this. That is a debatable question. Some do not like one type of sport and like others. Some feel that if so much time were devoted to patronizing sport, studies the thing of prime importance, would suffer. Others, whose number is legion, definitely state that one should not be compelled to patronize sport and it should remain a matter of individual choice.

The best solution to the difficulty yet broached seems to be that of making the matter of buying a year's admissions to all athletic contests at a reduced rate an optional question. The undergraduate could buy a book of tickets on registration, and many would probably take advantage of the opportunity. If the Athletic Board could not issue a book at this rate for a smaller number than the whole body of undergraduates, the price might be slightly raised. It is even difficult to see how any loss could be sustained through the buying of five dollars' worth of entries to games.

I have been given to understand that the Athletic Board has not yet passed any measure guaranteeing admission to all university athletic contests for the sum of five dollars, and it is quite within the realm of possibility that should the measure meet with the approval of the student body it may yet be quashed by the Athletic Board.

Sir, I have attempted to keep this discussion free from the mention of such things as the principle at stake, which itself is a very large element in the discussion, and have refrained from continued mention of our much discussed "college spirit." I feel that in order to prevent the railroadng of a measure by prominent undergraduates who undoubtedly have the interest of the university at heart, but who at the same time are like the rest of us, liable to mistakes, a general and thorough plebiscite should be taken on this matter, and whether you or nay it should be decided by a universal vote for this matter vitally affects every undergraduate.

Thanking you for your valuable space, and with the best interests of the student body at heart,

I am,
Yours very sincerely,
JUSTICE.

Cashing in on a College Degree

Why do men and women attend colleges and universities?

Daily this question is asked somewhere on the campus. Many may argue that they can make more money as a result of having acquired a college education, some may declare that they seek higher learning that they may be the better enabled to combat with the problems of the world, while others may assert that it was only natural for them to enter a college or university following their graduation from high school.

Insidents of men and women, winning financial success without the "bull" of a college education only weaken the bromide that people must attend higher institutions of learning in order to make the most money. The only pecuniary factor in connection with college attendance, it seems to us, is the fact that students may hope to earn their livelihoods in an easier and more respectable manner through the benefits of a college education. But they should not expect to make larger incomes on a college-bred reputation alone.

Aren't universities and colleges patronized in most cases because the men and women of today seek a certain amount of cultural satisfaction that they couldn't hope to find in coal mine or factory where mercenary inducements may have a strong appeal? They desire to learn how to live a life that best can benefit their fellowmen.

—Indiana Daily Student